

### **Amendments to the Specification**

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 2, as follows:**

As shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the main body 108 has a columnar configuration and a through hole 110 is so provided as to extend between the opposite end faces of the main body in the longitudinal direction. Since a miniature fuse of surface mount type is so small, in the order of 11 mm in respect of the overall length, the diameter of such a through hole is also very small, ~~in the order of mm~~. Accordingly, since the support member 100 with the fusible member 102 wound therearound had to be inserted through a small inlet on the end face of the main body 108, workability in the course of manufacturing was consequently poor.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 20, as follows:**

Fig. 1 is ~~the~~ a perspective view showing ~~the~~ a prior art fuse made of glass tube ~~according to a prior art;~~

Fig. 2 is ~~the~~ a sectional view taken along the line B-B in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is ~~the~~ a perspective view showing an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is ~~the~~ a sectional view taken along the line A-A in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary assembly drawing excluding the terminals of cap-like shape according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is ~~the~~ a perspective view showing the position of the welding electrode according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is ~~the~~ an exploded ~~assembly drawing~~ view of the miniature fuse of surface mount type according to ~~the~~ a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is ~~the~~ a longitudinal sectional view of the miniature fuse of surface mount type according to the second embodiment of the present invention in the side surface direction;

Fig. 9 is ~~the~~ a longitudinal sectional view of the miniature fuse of surface mount type according to the second embodiment of the present invention in the upper surface direction;

Fig. 10 is ~~the~~ an explanatory drawing for explaining the work of inserting the ceramic rod with fusible member wound therearound into the through-hole of the main body;

Fig. 11 is ~~the~~ a schematic view illustrating the welding process in the course of assembly of the miniature fuse of surface mount type according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 12 is ~~the~~ a longitudinal sectional view of the miniature fuse of surface mount type according to the present invention using the fusible member of double wound wires construction in the upper surface direction;

Fig. 13 is ~~the~~ a longitudinal sectional view of the miniature fuse of surface mount type according to the present invention using the fusible member of single wire construction in the upper surface direction;

Fig. 14 is ~~the~~ a longitudinal sectional view of the variation of ~~the~~ a embodiment illustrated in Fig. 13 in the upper surface direction;

Figs. 15a to 15e illustrate various welding positions and various welding patterns;

Fig. 16 illustrates the configuration of the tip ends of the electrodes to be used in the two-way welding by use of Figs. 15c to 15e and the welding process thereof;

Fig. 17 illustrates an aspect of the present invention of connecting the cap and the fusible member by welding in the application wherein the main body has a through-hole and of integral columnar construction made of heat resistant insulating material; and

Fig. 18 illustrates the miniature fuse of surface mount type according to the present invention wherein the main body is cylindrical.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 5, as follows:**

Thin lids made of ~~sheet of~~ insulating sheet material having a thickness smaller than the depth of the conductive terminal 20 of cap-like configuration having a substantially identical shape to that of the bottom face of the conductive terminals 20 may be disposed between the end surface 11 of the main body 10 and the bottom face of the terminals 20 of cap-like configuration.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 33, as follows:**

Now, the second preferred embodiment of the miniature fuse of surface mount type according to the present invention will be explained with reference to Fig. 7, Fig. 8 and Fig. 9. Fig. 7 is the exploded assembly drawing of the miniature fuse of surface mount type according to the second embodiment. Fig. 8 is the longitudinal sectional view of the miniature fuse of surface mount type according to the second embodiment viewed in the direction of side surface. Fig. 9 is the longitudinal sectional view of the miniature fuse of surface mount type according to the second embodiment in the direction of upper surface. In these drawings, reference numeral 50 designates a rectangular split casing of ceramic material forming the main body of the miniature fuse of surface mount type. The rectangular split casing 50 of ceramic material ~~consist~~ consists of the upper ceramic casing 52 and the lower ceramic casing 54. Reference numeral 56 designates the cap serving as the conductive terminal having a recessed portion having the sectional shape substantially identical to that of the opposite end portions of the casing 50 so as to be fit onto the opposite end portions of the rectangular ceramic split casing 50. Reference

numeral 58 designates the ceramic rod adapted to support the elongated fusible member 60. The ceramic material to be used for the rectangular split casing 50 may be those ceramic materials which may be generally used for miniature fuses of surface mount type. According to the invention, the material to be used for the rectangular ceramic split casing 50 is not limited to ceramic material, and any heat resistant insulating material which may be press molded such as thermosetting resin and the like, may be applied. It is preferable that the cap 56 is made of basic material composed of copper or brass and then plated with tin, nickel or silver. The material of the cap 56 is not limited to those materials as mentioned above, and any material may be utilized so long as welding with the fusible member 60, as explained later, and connection with the connection lands and the like on a printed circuit board after completion of the fuse production process are feasible. Furthermore, surface treatment of the basic material is not limited to plating and any treatment other than plating may be applied. The ceramic rod 58 is preferably made of ceramic material containing a composition having a high thermal conductivity coefficient as mentioned above and containing in terms of weight ratio  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  exceeding 96%,  $\text{MgO}$  exceeding 3% and  $\text{BeO}$  less than 1%. However, the present invention is not limited to this material, and other ceramic materials or insulating materials having different compositions may be applied. The fusible member 60 is preferably composed of metal having a low melting temperature containing in terms of weight ratio Ag equal to or exceeding 50%, Cu equal to or exceeding 20%, Zn equal to or exceeding 17% and Sn equal to or exceeding 5%. However, the present invention is not limited to this material and it may contain other metals.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 33, as follows:**

Furthermore, the rectangular ceramic casing 50 of split type and the cap 56 are heated and pressurized so as to deform the cap 56 to form the ~~projection~~ projections 74 of the cap 56, and then the recessed portion 74 are fit into the recessed ~~portion~~ portions 72 of the rectangular ceramic casing 50 of split type. Thereby, the rectangular ceramic casing 50 of split type and the cap 56 are secured without use of metals having a low melting temperature such as soldering material. Accordingly, the cap 56 will not be detached from the rectangular ceramic casing 50 of split type due to the heat generated at the time of soldering the miniature fuse of surface mount type to the substrate after assembly.